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Watchful Eye On Mexican Border

While Restoration of Order in Vera Cruz is Principal Business of the Government Constitutionalists Are Also Watched

HOPEFUL WAR BE AVERTED

Villa's Friendly Pronouncement Impresses Officials. No Trouble from Rebels While Securing Reparation from Huerta

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, April 24.—While the attention of the American government for the most part during the day was concentrated on restoring order at Vera Cruz and expediting the departure of Americans from Mexico, a watchful eye was trained on the international boundary between Mexico and United States for signs of hostility from the constitutionalists. The president and his cabinet had a long meeting, after which optimism was conspicuously apparent.

There were no particular developments to which the feeling of hopefulness that a real war will be averted could be traced, but Villa's friendly pronouncement, it was admitted, had impressed many officials with the possibility that the constitutionalists might remain neutral while the American government sought reparation from Huerta.

Other officials were not so sanguine and the army is being moved with precision to protect the American boundary and reinforce the expeditionary forces at Vera Cruz. Conferences at the state department between Bryan and representatives of the constitutionalists resulted in a dispatch to Carranza from the latter, strongly advising him to remain neutral and assuring him the American government intended to withdraw its forces from Mexico just as soon as satisfactory reparation has been made for the offenses committed by Huerta. Four countries, among them France and Spain, came forward with inquiries to the United States about possible mediation between the United States and Huerta. Bryan said these advances can not be desirable as "overtures" and he attached little importance to them.

Signs of uneasiness abroad because the United States although not having declared a blockade of a state of war, is exercising jurisdiction at Vera Cruz between measures short of war and actual war, began to be apparent today. Cabinet officials said that no attempt has been made to interfere with the regular channels of commerce anywhere and cargoes are being allowed to land at all points. Munitions of war alone will be held at Vera Cruz customs house if landed.

Outside of the diplomatic branch of the government, the army and navy continued plans for the holding of Vera Cruz, the care of refugees, provisioning of American forces and the maintenance of a strict border patrol, not only to prevent raids and uprisings, but to keep all factions in Mexico from obtaining arms and ammunition from the United States. The war department continued its plan for the mobilization of regulars and volunteers should the president call for them. Army transports bearing infantry and artillery, sailed from Galveston to reinforce the naval forces at Vera Cruz. The sporadic outbreak at Nuevo Laredo where evacuating federals burned the town, and fired across the American border was not unexpected, but it is significantly pointed out by the officials that the American troops returned the fire merely in defense of the international line and will not

Not Preparing For Invasion Says Garrison

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, April 24.—"We are not prepared to invade Mexico under the present conditions." This was Secretary Garrison's explanation of the war department's refusal to authorize General Bliss to seize the international bridges at Laredo, El Paso and other points on the Rio Grande.

In the secretary's opinion such an invasion of Mexico would be an act of war, though this view is strictly limited by the phrase "under the present conditions."

For the present, however, the American troops will make no effort to seize international bridges even though, as is commonly understood several of them are of American ownership. The troops will probably content themselves with training artillery upon the Mexican ends of the bridges to prevent their destruction by any one on that side.

New Company Of Marines Organized At Mare Island

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] VALLEJO, April 24.—Under telegraphic orders received from Washington another company of marines will be organized at Mare Island consisting of 120 under the command of Lieut. Harold Pratt for service in Mexico. The men will board the cruiser West Virginia on her arrival at San Francisco from Bremerton and proceed with her south.

The new company includes fifty men taken from the receiving ship Marble-

head. Only 214 marines now remain in the Mare Island barracks. The cruiser Cleveland will sail from Mare Island early tomorrow. She will proceed direct to San Diego where she will coal and proceed to Mazatlan. Orders were issued at Mare Island that no leave will be granted either officers or men for a longer period than twelve hours and all must leave a telegraph or telephone address so they can be reached immediately in case of an emergency.

Garrison spent most of the time arranging for the departure of the Fifth infantry brigade from Galveston, commanded by Brig. General Fred Funston. The fleet put under way with thirty days supplies within a period of eighteen hours and as no accommodation for the cavalry is possible on the ships which departed today. The artillery taken is equipped with rapid fire guns and field pieces of the mountain type as there are plenty of pack mules to carry them. The disposition of the forces on arrival at Vera Cruz has not been determined.

GARRISON HAS LITTLE MONEY TO MOVE ARMY

Secretary of War Lacks Funds for Troop Movement, But Has Assurance Congress Will Back Him in Emergency

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Garrison is practically without funds for the particular movements of the army now being made, but he is drawing on the future. The leaders in congress have assured him that they will back him up in the present emergency. The president hesitated to approve any request for the emergency appropriation for the war department for fear it be interpreted as a forerunner of war.

Wilson will affix his signature probably tomorrow to the volunteer army bill providing for raising a volunteer army force in time of emergency. The possibility that the militia might be needed at this time has led to an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision of the pending case to remove legal obstacles in the use of militia for volunteer service. Estimates by army officers as to the number of men the President might call for in case of war range from fifty to a hundred thousand, but not a syllable has come from the White House as to this point.

Secretary Bryan talked to a procession of callers today. The Spanish ambassador had brief conference, presenting it is believed, inquiry from his government about possible mediation. The German ambassador, it is understood, told Bryan about the uncertainty abroad as to whether a blockade has been declared or a state of war existed. The American government holds its seizure of the customs house in accord with international precedent as an act of reprisal. No blockade has been declared and no interference with commerce has been attempted.

A German vessel which carried a big shipment of arms, which it was feared might reach Huerta landed its commercial cargo, but the captain of the vessel, for reasons of his own did not put ashore. There has been no effort on part of the United States forces at Vera Cruz to prevent its landing. It is the accepted theory here that the ammunition was not landed because of the certainty that it will not reach the consignee deposited in the Vera Cruz customs house. The American naval officers do not interfere with the interior shipment of cargoes, but collect the customs duties and hold them until reparation can be made for all offenses.

Bryan gave much attention to arranging for the supervision of the American consulates in Mexico. He issued orders authorizing all American consuls both in federal and constitutional territory to withdraw from Mexico but left it to their discretion when to leave. The secretary announced that the consuls of Great Britain, Chile and France will look out for American interests at points where the Brazilian government has no consulates. Brazil has already taken charge of the American embassy at Mexico City.

Consul General Shanklin is still in Mexico City, and according to the latest word of the state department, was instructed to use his discretion about leaving. It is believed he will stay until the last American has been cared for, taking refuge finally, if necessary, in some other of the foreign consulates. There is no information about the conditions of the Americans in Mexico City beyond a brief message early in the day saying that everything is quiet and no harm has befallen any Americans.

At the war department Secretary

WANT FULL INQUIRY

Several Bostonians Urge Investigation Before War Steps are Taken

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, April 24.—A commission of inquiry to inquire into the Mexican situation for the information of congress and the people, before steps for war are taken, was urged in a telegram to Senator Lodge which he had read to the senate.

The telegram was signed by John D. Long, former secretary of the army, Albert E. Pillsbury, Samuel A. Eliot, Charles F. Dow, William Dean Howells, Edwin D. Mead and John Graham Brooks, all of Boston.

They also urged an immediate declaration by congress that the United States "would in no event have any territory from Mexico by conquest."

BRAZIL PRESS DISAPPROVES ACTION OF U.S.

Papers Assert Seizure of Vera Cruz Shows That Uncle Sam Intended to Intervene in Behalf of Constitutionalists

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] BUENOS AYRES, April 24.—The press of Buenos Ayres is unanimous in its expressions of disapproval of the attitude of United States towards Mexico. El Nacio in an editorial today says:

"President Wilson tried to make President Huerta resign. The constitutionalists have been counting on the sympathy of the attitude of he United States toward Mexico. This is explained by the conduct of Huerta in the Tampico affair. The quick action of the United States shows that they intended to intervene."

"The memory of this conflict will live in the history of the relation between United States and Latin-America."

"President Wilson's message to congress does not seem to us to be a message of state," declares Laprensa.

"The plan to overthrow Huerta in order to install a revolutionary general in his place would signify official partiality on the part of the United States without bringing about the pacification of the country. The military action by the United States aim at Mexico, not at Huerta."

"We fear a repetition in Mexico of the protectorate system of the United States created in Cuba. Mediation by European powers would now be opportune. The policy of the United States will revive the distrust of Latin-America. International law and the Monroe Doctrine do not authorize intervention or the establishment of a protectorate or the tearing down or setting up of governments."

Attitude of Reserve
RIO DE JANEIRO, April 24.—The general attitude of the press of Rio Janeiro on the situation between the United States and Mexico is one of reserve.

"If the United States did not actually intend conquest, as we wish to believe," says Gazete de Noticias. (Continued on Page Five.)

ARIZONA DAY IS FITTINGLY CELEBRATED

Engaging Reminiscences of Olden Times, Bits of History, Little Recollections of Early Days, and Bright Predictions for Future

SPEAKERS TOUCH GROWTH OF STATE

Banqueters Toast President and Cheer for Their State, Incited to Patriotic Demonstration by Splendid Flights of Oratory

It is to draw on the dictionary's store of synonyms for "old." For old, ancient, past, bygone, almost antique, were the reminiscences of the speakers at the Arizona banquet last evening, when the large and joyous crowd heard all about the formation of the territory which later became this state. "All" is used advisably, for there was no item of legend, tradition or history left out. From the characteristic "oldest inhabitant" memories of A. F. Banta to the polished scholarly address of Ex-Governor and Judge R. E. Sloan, through the gamut of A. C. Baker, Governor Hunt, Judge Sawtelle, Joseph Kibbey, Dwight B. Heard, J. Lorenzo Hubbell, L. C. Hughes and the others—the subject was treated from all angles.

All the degrees of age were there. Governor Hunt did not go further back into Arizona history than the start of the present complications with Mexico, while Mr. Banta took things as they were when he first saw the southwest in the Indian days of long ago.

Colonel James H. McClintock made a dandy toastmaster. He did not take more than a minute to introduce any speaker, nor more than a few well chosen words. He, himself, was introduced by President John D. Denet of the board of trade, the body which made possible the magnificent spread and the equally imposing program.

As Colonel McClintock closed, he discussed for a moment to remind Arizonians that the state was now situated (Continued on Page Five.)

Orgy Of Rioting At Nuevo Laredo

Fletcher Reports Quiet Prevails At Vera Cruz

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, April 24.—One hundred and twenty-six Mexicans were killed and one hundred and ninety-five since the American forces landed there Tuesday. The first official announcement of the Mexican casualties came in a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Fletcher, made public by the navy department in this statement:

Admiral Fletcher further reported at 2 P. M. today that he informed Admiral Badger that quiet prevailed throughout Vera Cruz and affairs are gradually being straightened out and confidence restored. The city council, he said, called a meeting for 4 o'clock this afternoon in the endeavor to retain the present municipal officials in office.

Admiral Badger reports that some

refugees had arrived from Mexico City at 2 P. M. today.

"The refugee question is now most difficult of all," Admiral Badger stated. "The total Americans killed thus far is 17 and 75 wounded."

"We will send a ship to Vera Cruz in a day or two," Secretary Daniels said, "which will contain supplies for sixty days for our forces. Another ship following in a week. All the ships now at Vera Cruz are amply provisioned."

Conditions at Tampico are unchanged.

Admiral Badger said tonight his forces at Vera Cruz are so strongly posted that no attack from the Mexicans is expected at present. He said there have been no further casualties and the wounded are doing well.

War Policies For Those Leaving For Trouble Zone

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] NEW YORK, April 24.—Life insurance companies with headquarters in New York began to take cognizance of hostilities in Mexico by issuing war policies for the benefit of those about to leave to engage in naval and military service in Mexico. One of the largest companies put a limit on army and navy insurance of \$2,000 without disability benefits.

During the first year of such poli-

cies is insured should die while engaged outside the United States in naval or military service or in consequence of hostilities in Mexico by amount due under policy should be only one tenth of its face value. This restriction may be waived, however, if the insured before leaving the country pays an extra cash premium equal to five per cent of the face value of the policy.

STRIKE NEWS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] CHICAGO, April 24.—At the United Mine Workers headquarters here it is said that a number of men had left Wyoming coal camps to go to the scene of the Colorado trouble. Miners at Rock Springs, the largest camp in the Rocky Mountain region, met tonight to consider the situation. The Hanna local last night voted \$4000 to the Colorado strikers.

CHICAGO OFFICE RECRUITS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] CHICAGO, April 24.—Men for the army were being enlisted at a recruiting station here at the rate of seven an hour.

Word that the marine corps would be increased by five thousand men led many to apply for service in that branch of the fighting force.

LONDON WRITER SAYS MEXICANS ARE NOW UNITED

Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph Says Three Years of Fratricidal War Have Been Forgotten in Single Day

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LONDON, April 24.—Telegraphing from Mexico City on Thursday the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The three years of fratricidal war are forgotten in a day. The Mexican revolution has ceased and the nation is blended into a unity which seems formidable. The utmost enthusiasm and devotion for President Huerta is displayed by all classes. President Wilson's name is greeted with howls and cries of 'death to Americans.'"

"Patriotic demonstrations are unceasing. The Indian masses whom the revolution was driving into anarchy are now offering themselves as volunteers and thousands of women have offered their services for active defense."

The concentration of troops toward Vera Cruz is beginning. All the railway services have been suspended and trains are being employed for the transportation of troops. The stations along the line are tumultuous encampments.

"The Japanese residents here are making great demonstrations with flags and lanterns. They cheered before the foreign office today when the foreign minister appeared on the balcony and addressed them upon the close union between Mexico and Japan."

"A painful impression was caused by the daring appearance of Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the American Charge d' Affaires at the wedding of President Huerta's son. During the ceremony Mrs. O'Shaughnessy sat immediately beside Senor Huerta and in the procession had the arm of the commander of the rural guards."

"This morning when Mexico City awoke it was surprised to find a statue of George Washington not on its pedestal but at the foot of the statue of Benito Juarez, the national hero."

WEATHER TODAY

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—For Arizona: Fair.

BORDER WAR CLOUDS ARE DISSIPATED

Carranza Note to Bryan Was Misunderstood in Translation and "Balled Up" by Translator—Villa Wants Ammunition

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] EL PASO, April 24.—The international political situation has cleared greatly as affecting the status of the rebel government and that of the United States. El Paso and Juarez are perfectly quiet. A long note from Bryan to Carranza was transmitted through Juarez to Chihuahua tonight and Villa who arrived yesterday, repeated his declaration that he would not be drawn into a war with the United States, particularly as he would serve to draw Huerta's chestnuts out of the fire. To J. T. McClann, his cattle agent on this side of the river, he said "It's that little drunkard Huerta's fight. Let him fight it. I wish I had ten million cartridges right now, I'd march into Mexico City without a stop."

Villa said Carranza's note had been misunderstood and that the first chief was as friendly as he to the United States.

Traffic to Juarez was again closed tonight. Gambling houses and saloons are consequently out of commission. In El Paso troops remained in the city reinforced by the arrival of Battery B of the Third Field Artillery, from San Antonio.

Roberto Presqueria and other Carranza representatives here said that the diplomatic expression in common use in Mexico was literally interpreted, in the translation of Carranza's note to Bryan last Wednesday. The translation made Carranza say he had desired to avoid war "until" today, when as a matter of fact the expression meant that although his friends in the United States had done a wrongful act and had thereby injured a friend (Carranza) he desired to avoid war and always would desire to avoid it. Presqueria explained.

Villa frankly took the position that he would like to avail himself of what is in effect aid from the United States forces to prosecute his campaign. His wish for ten million cartridges, however, will not be gratified today as the embargo is on again and officially so

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Mexican Soldiers Burn and Dynamite Buildings and Their Wild Craze for Destruction Draws Fire from U. S. Guard at Laredo KILL TWO WHO

KILL TWO WHO TRY TO BLOW UP BRIDGE

Thriving Mexican Town in Ruins as Rioters Leave, Driven Forth by Smart Machine Gun Fire from American Troops

[Associated Press Dispatch] LAREDO, Tex., April 24.

—Nuevo Laredo, a thriving Mexican border town, opposite here, is in ruins, devastated by dynamite and fire by the Mexican soldiers who began late today an orgy of destruction which did not end until they were forced to flee before the guns of the American border patrol. Two Mexicans are known to have been killed by United States troops and several were seen to fall when the machine gun platoon got into action. Several brisk skirmishes between Americans and Mexicans were fought, and later, when their troop trains were ready to pull out of the burning city, they began an indiscriminate fire (Continued on Page Two)

PLENTY OF GOOD EQUIPMENT FOR HOME GUARDS

Governor Learns of Krag Jorgensen Rifles in State Not in Use and Files Application for Them—For Home Guards

There are nearly 2500 stands of Krag Jorgensen rifles in Arizona this morning that have not been disturbed since the troops occupying Forts Huachuca and Apache were issued the new Springfield model rifles. Accompanying this equipment is some 225,000 rounds of ammunition suitable for use in the Krags. Governor Hunt began steps last night to obtain the use of these arms for home guards. Wires were sent to Washington to the representatives there asking for all possible assistance in obtaining the equipment. If successful these arms will be turned over to the adjutant general and they will be issued and checked as other equipment is controlled.

Since the landing of troops at Vera Cruz from the United States warships in the harbor there, there has been a constant call upon Governor Hunt and Adjutant General Harris for arms and ammunition for the equipment of home guards. This the governor has been unable to meet owing to the fact that the state has no extra armament. Consequently by a day or so ago telegrams were sent to Washington to the war department asking for five hundred stands of Krag Jorgensen rifles and the necessary complement of ammunition. These guns were to be used by the home militia.

The answer was received yesterday that the chances of the state receiving any such armament were decidedly slim owing to the fact that the government had almost entirely disposed of the entire number of these rifles. The government's messages said could not issue them to the state.

Thereupon Governor Hunt in an answering wire evidenced a desire to purchase the guns from the government, and at a late hour last night had received no reply to that message.

However despatches from Congressmen Hayden and Senator Asst. last evening delivered to Gov-

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